



# Pesticide Updates!

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Volume 3, Issue 6

September, 2002

## Updates! Your Source

Welcome to the Fall Edition of Updates! We hope that your summer was a very productive season for you and that the record temperatures did not cause you too much pain.

By now, all of the dealers should have used the on-line license verification to verify the licensed applicators in the counties they service. Please remember that this is a new service: there have been a few glitches that we need to address. For the most part, the system has been working very well in providing you the names of pesticide applicators of any given area. If there are any questions or concerns from dealers or extension educators, please contact me and I will do my best to address them.

During 2002, West Nile Virus has progressed westward across the US and is now very close to Idaho. Eventually, it will reach Idaho, but whether it is detected here during 2002 or 2003 is dependent on any number of factors. Since mosquitoes spread the virus, many mosquito abatement districts may need to increase their applicator numbers to meet the challenge of increased abatement requests. For more information on the Public Health Pest Control category and West Nile Virus, see the related story on page 3.

Although Hantavirus has been with us for quite some time, applicators who deal with rodent control or perform applications in dwellings or areas that have deer mice populations need to take the proper precautions when performing any application in any area that harbors these rodents. Please read the article on page 5 for precautions and information.

Finally, we offer our condolences to the families and friends of Brad Coffin and Ron Vaughn (see Page 7).

Be careful, and have a prosperous fall!



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## Off Label Pesticide Misuse: Fluke or Troubling New Trend?

Editor's Note: *This and the following article were written to remind producers of the consequences of misusing pesticides.*

***“Always read and follow label directions.”***

Anyone who uses a pesticide has read this statement. Comply with these six words, and as we all know, insect damage is prevented, fungus outbreaks are stopped or weed problems are cleaned up.

But use a pesticide off-label, and as we also all know, you are breaking the law. Even if a product controls a pest in one crop but isn't labeled for another crop with the same pest, that application is illegal.

During the past year, growers, and in some cases their suppliers, who chose to ignore those six words learned first-hand how costly an off-label application can get.

In one instance, farmers sprayed an unlabeled product on their grain crop to help speed maturity. Result: upwards of 1 million bushels of grain embargoed. In another incident, a cotton worm pest was eating up non-cotton crop fields across a region and about 60 growers chose to use an insecticide labeled for cotton, but not for the other treated crops.

Maybe these farmers were confused by the wording on the product label. Or maybe the problem appeared so serious that someone figured off-label uses would be okay if they got the job done. Hopefully not.

Some might argue these off-label treatments posed no potential human health risk or harm to the crop. That isn't the point. Any off-label pesticide application is illegal. A pesticide can only be used on a crop listed on the label. Period.

Are these instances of off-label use isolated incidents or indications of a troubling new trend? Last year, there appeared to be somewhat more misuse than in years before. Speaking for CropLife America, any case of misuse is enough to make us very concerned. After all, it's our credibility with the public – and the credibility of farmers, dealers, consultants and sales reps who always follow the product label when applying pesticides – that is at stake.

Fortunately in the instances described above, no tainted commodity entered the food supply and sickened consumers. One need only look back about a decade to the West Coast incident where a product was intentionally misapplied to a fruit crop to gauge the potential negative impact of using a pesticide off-label. Dozens of consumers were sickened, and the affected commodity industry suffered millions of dollars in losses and a tarnished image that took years to recover. All because a single grower selfishly chose to use a pesticide off-label.

These isolated instances of off-label applications cannot rightly be used to condemn all pesticide users and uses in the country. After all, millions of pesticide applications are made each year to literally millions of crop acres. The off-label incidents described above and others reported to regulators recently total far less than a fraction of 1 percent of all lawful pesticide treatments in the United States. Still, it's worth a warning to all farmers and applicators that there is a minuscule minority out there who have the potential to ruin things, or at the least make life much more complicated, for everyone else who legally uses pesticides.

Which brings up the prospect of self-policing. One response to those incidents might be to step up state and federal enforcement actions. But, far more effective and desirable, are the self-policing concepts encompassed in product stewardship programs. Basic tenets of these programs is reading and following label directions and staying current with

farmer/applicator training and certification programs, which are widely available. Such programs greatly reduce the chance for applicator error.

Self-policing implies another important action: peer pressure. Some might respond “I’m not my neighbor’s keeper” but such an attitude ignores the reality of “we’re all in this together.” Leading by example and recognition of shared responsibility can be strong motivations for explaining to neighbors why off-label pesticide applications are no small matters.

In these times of heightened awareness following the terrorist incidents of Sept. 11, it behooves everyone to be professional and responsible in selling or using pesticides, which we have constantly demonstrated can be handled and controlled properly and safely. Such an effort will help preserve the products that provide countless benefits to farmers and the consuming public.

*Jay Vroom is president of CropLife America. Established in 1933, CropLife America (formerly the American Crop Protection Association) represents the developers, manufacturers, formulators and distributors of plant science solutions for agriculture and pest management in the United States. CropLife America member companies produce, sell and distribute virtually all the crop protection and biotechnology products used by American farmers. To comment on this article, contact Vroom at [jvroom@croplifeamerica.org](mailto:jvroom@croplifeamerica.org).*

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## Training and Testing Opportunities for September and November, 2002.



The following is a listing of certification and recertification training and certification testing opportunities in Idaho. The listed sessions are offered through the ISDA, U of I and other organizations or companies. ***This list will not reflect all training that will be conducted throughout the state, only the training opportunities that have been submitted and approved as of the printing of this publication.*** For a more complete list, go to the ISDA website:

**<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/seminars.htm>** and all current training seminars will be listed. If you are not connected to the internet, you can call ISDA Licensing and Training at (208) 332-8600 or (208) 332-8595 to get information on local seminars.

**Certification training sessions are bolded** in the schedule. These sessions may be used for recertification if allowed by the contact person. Any applicator wishing to attend one of the training sessions for recertification credits must make prior arrangements with the class contact. *Recertification training opportunities are listed in italics.* Please telephone the contact person for information on these classes.

- September 18—Coeur d’Alene, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Chuck Hawley, Sr. Ag. Investigator (208) 666-6779.
- September 18—Blackfoot, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Mike Hepworth, Sr. Ag. Investigator (208) 782-0064.
- September 25—Malad, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Steve Riedy, Sr. Ag. Investigator (208) 236-6091.
- September 25—Boise, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Bob Hays, Agricultural Program Manager, (208) 442-2803.
- *September 30—Idaho Falls, ID. Idaho Golf Course Superintendents Annual Meeting. Contact Lori Russell (406) 434-2043.*
- October 2—Twin Falls, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Rod Gabehart, Sr. Ag. Investigator (208) 736-4759.
- *October 2—Idaho Falls, ID. Idaho GSCA Annual Bluegrass Management Meeting. Contact Lori Russell (406) 434-2043.*
- October 9—Rexburg, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Steve Hobley, Sr. Ag. Investigator (208) 525-7158.
- October 16—Pocatello, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Steve Riedy, Sr. Ag. Investigator, (208) 236-6091.
- October 16—Bonners Ferry, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing, Contact Chuck Hawley, ISDA Sr. Ag Investigator, (208) 666-6779.
- October 16—Caldwell, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing, Contact Bob Hays, Agricultural Program Manager, (208) 442-2803
- October 30—Soda Springs, Contact Steve Riedy, Sr. Ag. Investigator (208) 236-6091.
- Nov 13—Moscow, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Chuck Hawley, Sr. Ag. Investigator, (208) 666-6779.
- November 13—Idaho Falls, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Steve Hobley, Sr. Ag. Investigator, (208) 525-7158.
- November 13—Rupert, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Rod Gabehart, Sr. Ag. Investigator (208) 736-4759.
- November 13—Boise, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Dan Safford, Sr. Ag Investigator (208) 465-8482.
- November 20—Pocatello, ID. Pesticide Applicator Testing. Contact Steve Riedy, Sr. Ag. Investigator (208) 236-6091.
- *November 21—Nampa, ID. Seed Growers Workshop. Contact Roger Batt, (208) 888-0988.*

If you would like specific training for your organization, group or association, please contact your County U of I Extension Educator or the ISDA Pesticide Training Section.

Both have excellent training materials and presentations available for recertification credits or applicator's training. ISDA's Licensing and Training Section provides certification and recertification training programs for organizations upon request.

For questions concerning any of the training or testing opportunities, please contact the ISDA Pesticide Applicator Licensing and Training Section at (208) 332-8600.

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## Public Health Pest Control: Getting Prepared for Mosquito Abatement

With the concern about West Nile Virus, Public Health Pest Control applicators, especially those involved with mosquito abatement, will most likely have many requests for pesticide applications to control mosquito populations in 2003. To date, there have been no detections of the West Nile Virus in Idaho, however with the disease detected in Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming, it will most likely be detected in Idaho by the end of this year or next year. This article will give you some information concerning West Nile Virus, and also some information on mosquito control pesticide applications.

West Nile Virus (WNV) is a viral disease previously seen only in Africa, Asia, and southern Europe. The virus can cause encephalitis, an infection of the brain and the spinal cord. It is spread to people by the bite of an infected mosquito. Certain birds (crows and jays), and horses are prone to severe WNV infection. To date, WNV has been confirmed in 854 persons, and has contributed to the death of 43 persons throughout the US. Most of the deaths contributed to WNV were in people over 50 years of age where their weakening immune system created significant risk.

The bad news is that we will most likely have WNV detected in Idaho by the end of this year or most certainly by next year. The good news is that very few mosquitoes are infected with WNV, even in areas where mosquitoes do carry the virus. Furthermore, only a small number of persons who become infected with the WNV will develop a serious case of encephalitis. For the vast majority of persons that contract WNV, most experience mild symptoms and do not require medical attention.

However, if trends from other states will indicate public reaction to WNV, the demand for mosquito abatement (mostly in the form of adulticide fogging or ULV applications) will increase for mosquito abatement districts and professional applicators. ***For applicators contracted to perform mosquito abatement that are not employees of an establish Mosquito Abatement District, make sure that you have the proper license category to perform the application!*** You cannot make professional (commercial) applications for mosquito abatement (including subdivisions and homeowners groups) without first obtaining an ISDA pesticide applicators license.

For mosquito abatement, you will need the Public Health Pest Control category to apply mosquito control pesticide products professionally. To obtain the category you need to pass the examination for Public Health Pest Control. The study material for this category is the Idaho Pesticide Applicator Training Manual and the Public Health Pest

Control manual. Both manuals are available by contacting ISDA at (208) 332-8600 or by visiting the pesticide section of the website ([www.agri.state.id.us](http://www.agri.state.id.us)). For specific questions concerning Public Health Pest Control pesticide applications or to inquire about licensing requirements, contact Sherm Takatori at (208) 332-8609

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## Clarification on Pesticide Use in Greenhouses



In past years, there has been considerable debate on which pesticide products may be used in greenhouses. It is very important for pesticide applicators to read and follow all pesticide labels for the product they apply. However, this has been somewhat puzzling for pesticide applications in greenhouses.

Generally, it has been assumed that the site of application is the most important factor in determining whether a pesticide can be used against a particular pest. While this assumption was fine for most applications, it limited greenhouse applications of certain products. Many products did not list greenhouses as an application site, although the product could be used on the same crop or commodity if it was not grown in a greenhouse.

Recent correspondence with EPA confirms that their position is that if greenhouses are not expressly forbidden on a label, the pesticide may be used in a greenhouse situation provided that the crop or commodity is listed and all provisions of the label are followed.

This position is very favorable to greenhouse operators who may have limited options to spray due to the label not specifically listing “greenhouse”. Now, greenhouse operators can apply pesticides to their greenhouse provided they follow all applicable label directions and the crop or commodity is listed.

As with every reduced-area pesticide applications, pesticide applicators that apply in greenhouses need to be particularly careful with their spray calibrations. Remember, even a small mistake in application can have unfortunate consequences.

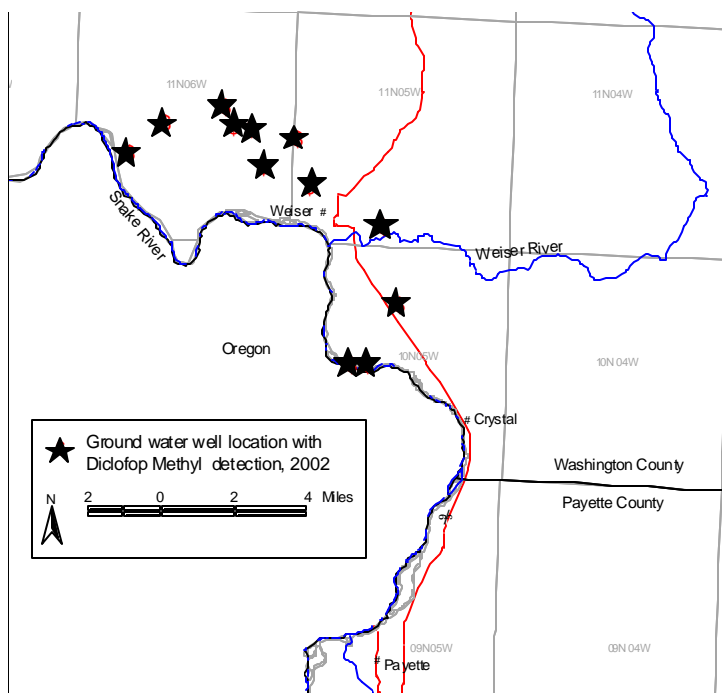
If you have additional questions concerning greenhouse pesticide application, contact ISDA at (208) 332-8609.

## Previously Undetected Pesticide Compound Found In Washington County Ground Water

**T**race level detections of the pesticide compound diclofop-methyl recently deleted were in the ground water of Washington County through the ISDA regional ground water monitoring program (Figure 1). The chemical, which has never been previously detected in Idaho ground water, was found in 12 domestic ground water wells in the area. Testing of water samples by the University of Idaho Analytical Sciences Laboratory indicated the compound was present in a number of samples, but at very low levels (parts per trillion). These concentrations are below any health standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and pose no immediate health concerns.

Diclofop-methyl is found in two commercially available pesticides brands, Hoelon and Illoxan. It is a restricted use herbicide used on wheat, barley, and golf courses (turf). It is commonly used throughout the United States, however, Idaho along with North Dakota and Minnesota rank as the three highest users of the compound. Estimates by EPA indicate the compound is applied to over 150,000 acres in Idaho.

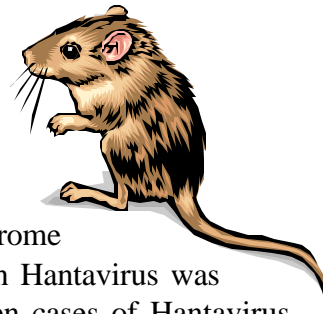
Although the levels found in ground water pose no immediate health concern, ISDA recommends that Diclofop-methyl users strictly observe the label directions for application as well as for storage, mixing, loading, rinsing, containment, and disposal practices. This is especially important in areas having shallow ground water such as the Weiser area. Depth to ground water in the area is as shallow as five feet below land surface.



**Figure 1.** Locations where diclofop-methyl was detected in ground water well samples.

# An Update of Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome in Idaho

By Allen Dale



By now everyone has heard that Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome has claimed another life in the state of Idaho. Since 1993 when Hantavirus was first discovered, to August of 2002, three hundred twenty seven cases of Hantavirus have occurred throughout the United States. Thirty-eight percent of cases have resulted in death. Of the 327 cases since 1993, 17 have occurred in Idaho. While Hantavirus is not extremely easy to get, it is a very real threat for those that work in industries where rodents are commonly encountered. Complacency is the real danger when considering Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome.

Hantavirus is transmitted through the saliva, urine, and fecal droppings of the deer mouse. Deer mice are not commonly encountered indoors yet they may venture inside warehouses or crawlspaces. The house mouse is the most common rodent that will be encountered inside structures. The distinguishing difference between the deer mouse and the house mouse is the color and size of the eyes. The deer mouse is light tan on the back and white on the belly and has very large solid black eyes. The house mouse is uniformly gray and the eyes are not particularly large. Mice that are sold in pet stores are actually house mice.

## ***Precautions***

People will normally not contract Hantavirus from one brief exposure, but may from repeated exposures. Again, one must constantly fight complacency to keep from contracting Hantavirus. Below are precautions that should be taken **WHENEVER** you are in an area where there is evidence of rodent activity and particularly in areas that have high populations of rodents:

1. Wear an air purifying respirator equipped with HEPA filters.
2. Spray droppings, dead mice, and inside of traps with a solution consisting of 1½ cups of bleach per 1 gallon of water. Thoroughly wet the area, clean up droppings with a wet towel and mop the area with disinfectant. Dead mice should be sealed in double bags along with cleaning material and disposed of in an appropriate waste disposal system.
3. Always wear unlined rubber gloves when working to clean up areas or emptying traps of dead mice. When finished, disinfect gloves and thoroughly wash hands using soap and water.

This disease is not new and has been present in Idaho for years. When performing any pesticide application, remember that rodents can carry diseases and areas frequented by rodents should be approached with proper caution.

*Allen Dale is a pest control specialist. He is employed by Resiserve Pest Protection of Idaho.*

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# Certification Training Classes Available Through ISDA

I SDA conducts certification training for most Idaho license categories for prospective pesticide applicators. The Department has been offering this training since 1997 and continues to provide this service to Idaho application companies and governmental agencies for no cost.

Training for applicator categories can be very time consuming and can cost companies considerable funds. The ISDA developed training normally is provided in one day (depending upon the category(s) that the applicators need) and includes valuable information to prospective applicators. By providing this accelerated training to prospective applicators, we provide them with essential information and can greatly shorten the time needed to certify an unlicensed individual.

In past years, ISDA has coordinated efforts with the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension, County Weed Control, pest control organizations, professional organizations, and private companies to provide applicator training. ISDA will provide training to potential applicators provided the following conditions are met:

1. The training must be open. This means that the training will be advertised and open to any person needing either initial or follow-up training to pass certification.
2. The requesting organization provides adequate training facilities. ISDA simply needs a place where the training can be adequately conducted without interruption. This has traditionally been a formal classroom or rented facility, but could also be a warehouse, bay, storage area, or similar facility.
3. A minimum of 12 persons must attend the entire training.
4. Unless specifically coordinated otherwise, the requesting organization will be responsible for advertising or notifying prospective applicators.
5. Refreshments for the participants will be the responsibility of the organizer.

As stated previously, ISDA provides this service to our customers without charge. This does not mean that a sponsoring organization cannot charge fees to offset costs of providing training. For instance, many County Extension Educators or County Weed Supervisors have taken advantage of the training and charge a nominal fee to cover refreshments, lunches, facilities rental or training materials. If you are a private company, please check with ISDA prior to charging fees for training.

ISDA currently has certification training presentations available for the following categories. Please note that some training will require the Law and Safety certification and if organizers wish to include this in their training, they must allow for the additional time.

<u>Training Category</u>	<u>Time Needed</u>
Law and Safety (LS)	3.5 hours
Private Applicator (RU)	5 hours
Agricultural Insecticide/Fungicide (AI)	1.5 hours

Agricultural Herbicide (AH)	3 hours
Total Ag Training (AH, AI, & LS)	7 hours
Ornamental Insecticide/Fungicide (OI)	2 hours
Ornamental Herbicide (OH)	2 hours
Total Orn Training (OH, OI, & LS)	6 hours
General Pest Control (GP)	2 hours
Chemigation (CH)	1.5 hours
Soil Fumigation (SF)	2 hours
Right-of-Way Herbicide	2.5 hours
Public Health Pest Control (PH)	2 hours
Rodent Control (RC)	1 hour
Aquatic Pest Control (AP)	2.5 hours
Commodities Pest Control (CP)	1.5 hours
Statewide Consultant (SW)	10 hours (minimum)
<i>(Recommended for all)</i>	
Label Exercise/Practice Test	2 hours

The above courses and times provide organizers with information to plan training for certification. When you are planning for a training event, please allow time for breaks.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** ISDA training assumes that potential applicators have received the applicable training materials and have done initial studying prior to attending the training. The training is provided to emphasize important information and is not an adequate substitute for external self-study or group study. Our intent is to provide specific information and a forum to clarify important pest management/pest control principles.

Time is a very valuable asset for pest control organizations and pesticide applicators. ISDA endeavors to provide valuable certification to its customers to assist training knowledgeable and competent pesticide applicators. Please contact ISDA at (208) 332-8609 for more information on this program or to schedule training for your applicators.

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## Check Your License Information!

If you received this copy of *Updates!* through the mail, congratulations! Your administrative information is correct and you will receive all correspondence from the ISDA Licensing and Training Section. This includes recertification notification and training information. However, if you are a professional applicator (including consultants) and did not receive this publication through the mail, there is a good chance that your administrative information is not correct in our licensing database.

Training and licensing information, including this publication, is mailed to pesticide applicators using the administrative information contained within the applicator database. Each time the section mails information to applicators, approximately 5% to 10% is returned by the postal service. The major reason for returned mail is incorrect address.

That's a lot of postage money that is unnecessarily wasted because of undeliverable mail.

Our mail is not forwarded by the postal service, even though there may be a valid forwarding address listed at the post office for the applicator. According to Idaho Pesticide Law, *it is the responsibility of the **applicator** to inform the Licensing and Training Section of any changes in administrative information.* This means that if you change employers, change insurance carriers, discontinue insurance, and/or change your mailing address, you are required to notify the ISDA Licensing and Training Section to update this information. If you do not update this information, you may be applying pesticides without a valid license (in the case of not having proper insurance), or will not receive valuable information to include license renewal information. Not updating mailing addresses or employer information is the most common reason for not receiving license renewal applications or not having a valid license.

If you know of a professional applicator that does not receive these informational bulletins, please do him/her a favor. Tell them to give ISDA a call to update their administrative information.

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## Plastic Container Recycling Schedule

The following is the fall schedule for plastic container recycling or CROP. These programs are offered to agricultural producers, dealers, and pesticide applicators to assist them in disposing of pesticides or plastic containers.

### Container Recycling

#### **September**

- 9 - Desert Air Ag, Inc. - Terreton - 208-663-4840
- 10 - Shupe Flying Service - Saint Anthony - 208-624-3041
- 11 - Queen Bee Air Specialties - Rigby - 208-745-7654
- 12 - Agrijet, Inc. - Aberdeen - 208-397-4758
- 13 - Thomas Helicopters- Gooding - 208-934-8298
- 16 - Lewiston Grain Growers - Craigmont - 208-924-5515
- 16 - McGregor's Co. - Grangeville - 208-983-2200
- 16 - Paramount Pest Control Inc. - Lewiston - 208-743-2152
- 17 - Id. Department of Transportation - Lewiston - 208-476-4433
- 17 - Kuther Air Service - Nez Perce - 208-937-2173
- 17 - Perfection Weed & Pesticide - Lewiston - 208-743-4898
- 18 - D&D Service Inc. - Bonners Ferry - 208-267-5129
- 18 - Kootenai Aviation - Hayden Lake - 208-267-5180
- 19 - Elk Mountain Farms - Bonners Ferry - 208-267-8569
- 20 - Kootenai County Weed - Hayden Lake - 208-772-9239
- 23 - Primeland Cooperatives - Grangeville - 208-983-0210
- 24 - Craigmont Air Service, Inc - Craigmont - 208-924-5782

25 - Wilbur Ellis Co - Potlatch - 208-875-1141  
30 - Valley Air - Caldwell - 208-459-1266

### **October**

1 - Boise Project - Caldwell - 208-459-3981  
1 - Producers Supply Co-Op - Nampa - 208-466-4141  
2 - Farmers Supply Co-Op - Weiser - 208-549-0584  
3 - Taylor Aviation - Emmett - 208-365-4598  
4 - Greenleaf Farms - Greenleaf - 208-459-7890  
7 - Simplot - Buhl - 208-543-6434  
8 - Western Farm Service - Hansen - 208-423-5511  
8 - Burley Irrigation District - Burley - 208-687-2511  
8 - ID Dept of Transportation - Twin Falls - 208-736-3088  
9 - Simplot - American Falls - 208-226-2966  
9 - Six "S" Ranch - Declo - 208-654-2564  
9 - Western Farm Service - American Falls - 208-226-5773  
10 - Camas Co. Weed Control - Fairfield - 208-764-3512  
10 - Marvin Franz Farms - Fairfield - 208-764-2344  
15 - Shupe Flying Service - Saint Anthony - 208-652-7375  
16 - Simplot Soibuilders - Ashton - 208-652-7275  
17 - Bonneville County Weed Control - Idaho Falls - 208-589-9920  
17 - Queen Bee Air Specialties - Rigby - 208-745-7654  
17 - Western Farm Service - Blackfoot - 208-684-3031  
18 - Agrijet Inc. - Aberdeen - 208-397-4758  
18 - Bingham County Weed - Blackfoot - 208-785-8066  
18 - Power County Landfill - American Falls - 208-226-1129  
21 - Ken Spray - Twin Falls - 208-734-6226  
21 - Paul Chemical & Fertilizer - Paul - 208-438-5227  
22 - Southern Idaho Solid Waste - Burley - 208-432-9082  
23 - Simplot - Idaho Falls - 208-523-6202  
24 - Clark County Weed Control - Dubois

Please contact the business for details prior to the recycling date.

Recycling is the best way to get rid of empty pesticide containers. Remember that the ***burning of plastic pesticide containers is not allowed in Idaho.*** Make sure that all pesticide containers you bring in for recycling are triple-rinsed, clean and have all metal portions removed.

If you have questions concerning plastic container recycling program (CROP), please contact Vic Mason at ISDA at (208) 465-8442.

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## **In Memory:**

Recently, Idaho lost two professional pesticide applicators. We are deeply saddened by the loss of these men: You will be missed.

Ron Vaughn was performing mosquito abatement for Gem County August 5, 2002, when his plane's right wing caught a high transmission line and crashed outside of Emmett. He was an experienced pilot having earned his commercial pilot certificate in 1968. Ron maintained an active pesticide license since 1990 for Public Health Pest Control and performed mosquito abatement spraying for the Gem County Mosquito Abatement District.

The family suggests memorial contributions be made to the Idaho Aviation Association.

Bradley William Coffin passed away suddenly in Boise after being infected with Hantavirus. Brad worked for Gem State Pest Control for three years before founding his own pest control company, Sawtooth Pest Control, which operated in the McCall area and later expanded into Sun Valley.

A fund has been established at Wells Fargo Bank in the name of Kelly Coffin, to assist with medical expenses.

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## **Diazinon Retail Sales to Stop December, 2002**

Applicators are reminded that manufacturing of all indoor or household use products of diazinon was halted as of March 2001 and all retail sales of indoor diazinon products will stop by December of this year.

For lawn, garden and turf uses, sale and distribution to retailers will end in August 2003 and a recovery program will be implemented in 2004.

EPA reached this agreement with the manufacturers in 2000. This agreement also includes a gradual decrease in production during 2002 and 2003.



## **Longtime ISDA Employee Retires**

**Rod Awe to retire after 34 years of service.**

Rod Awe will retire from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture on September 30 after 34 years of service to Idaho.

A member of the Agricultural Resources Division, Rod currently is the Program Manager of the Pesticide Disposal Program (PDP) and the Container Recycling Program (CROP), programs that he was instrumental in starting and developing. These programs have benefited pesticide applicators and citizens throughout Idaho by providing a means to dispose of unwanted pesticide products and needed recycling of plastic pesticide containers. Rod also provided invaluable assistance to develop laws and rules for the department pertaining to pesticides.

Throughout his career, Rod has been a stable presence for the Division. His knowledge of the Department and his association with growers, retailers, and agricultural organizations has been an invaluable asset in the formulation of regulation and policy.

The PDP/CROP programs will be managed by Vic Mason, who will continue to lead the USDA Recordkeeping Program.

We say a big “Thanks Rod!” for all of your hard work for the Department. Your presence at ISDA will be missed.